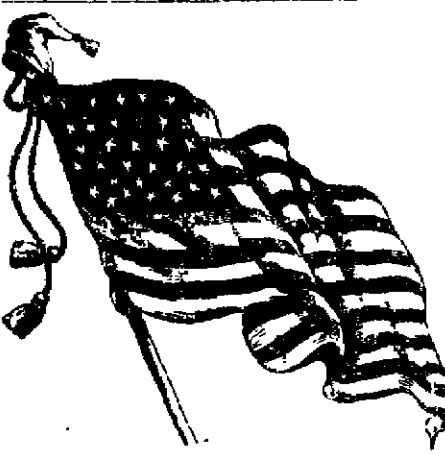


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Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Capt. Wilkes Sustained.

We are well pleased to learn that on examination in the case of the arrest of Mason and Slidell, by our government, it is ascertained that international law and precedents entirely sustain Capt. Wilkes in what he has done. It appears that he would have been just as fully justified if he had captured the Trent and brought her along. The act was, however, somewhat unpremeditated on his part, and he had not time to fully post himself on the rights of belligerents. Great Britain having taken great care to insist that both parties in the rebellion are belligerents, cannot now deny the rights of belligerents to us; one of which consists in capturing an otherwise neutral ship and making prisoners of its inmates if found carrying dispatches belonging to the opposite belligerent. It is just here where John Bull "put his foot in."

The Way It Looks.

As our Washington correspondent says, if Gen. Fremont is not found to be wilfully corrupt, in his management of the western department, the people will render a verdict of not guilty on the charges of extravagance and incompetency. Very little economy has been used anywhere, even at those points where it could be practiced, as at Washington; and those making charges should, themselves, show a clear record. As to incompetency, nothing in the whole course of the war betrays a greater want of military knowledge and sense than the affair at Ball's Bluff. This took place right under the eye and direction of the general-in-chief, and of the best, as is supposed, and most experienced of our military chiefs. It will be useless for the central authority to overhaul Fremont for incompetency, as this disgraceful affair can never be excelled in the huge bull-headedness of its inception and execution.

Forward towards Nashville.

It is evident that the war is to be transferred from the east to the west. Immense numbers of federal troops are moving towards Louisville. The army in Western Virginia, except a few to hold the country during the winter, is on its way to Kentucky by steamboats and railroads. The troops withdrawn from Missouri are going to Cairo, and from thence to Louisville, while the new regiments from Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota, are all concentrating towards that point. Before many days we may expect to hear stirring news from Kentucky; probably the line of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, will be the theatre of the grand movement, and it will wind up by taking the new capital of Jeff. Davis' kingdom.

Great Impudence.

It is said that Bright, Powell and Vallandigham are at Washington, and intend to take their seats in congress, notwithstanding their out-spoken words, which gave comfort if not aid to the rebels in arms. If editors of newspapers and private individuals can be sent to Port Lafayette, for what they say, why not these out-spoken traitors? We hope congress will do something more than expel these men. If congress has not the power to punish them, let the military authority take hold of them, as well as traitors of a lesser note. It will not do to show partiality in these cases. The more influential the traitor, the greater and more certain the punishment should be the rule.

JEFF. DAVIS TO SOUTHERN PROPERTY-HOLDERS.—The independent money-writer says:

"A northern gentleman of great wealth, well known to us, went to Mr. Jeff. Davis, the president of the southern confederacy, and said: 'Mr. Davis, you and I are old friends. I am a quiet man; I do not wish to be involved in these national troubles, and shall go to Europe. You know I have a good deal of property at the south, and I appeal to you to permit it to remain untouched.' 'Sir,' replied Mr. Davis, 'it is true we are old friends, and I value your friendship; but I assure you that every dollar of your property on which we can lay our hands shall, as the property of a northern man, be confiscated to the uses of the state! There are about eight hundred millions belonging to northern men within our reach, and we shall treat it all in the same way. We do not pretend to give the exact words of the conversation, but this was its purport.'

While the rebels are making the most of everything in their power, and confiscating the property of every Unionist, our government is treating the rebels as tenderly as to offer a premium for every man in the seconded states to cast his lot with the rebellion. A Unionist receives no more protection from federal authority than a secessionist; while the confederates discriminate in a telling way between their friends and foes. The place of safety, therefore, is in the ranks of secession. Who can wonder that Union men in the south are scarce as hen's teeth, when crime brings no penalties, and loyalty receives no more favor than rebellion?

If you give a jest, take one.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26th, 1861.

I'm going to stop finding fault pretty soon, but the more I think of the ungenerous treatment of General Fremont, the madder I get. I have just read a dispatch that Price and McCulloch have turned round and are raising "Old Nick" in Southern Missouri. Now, if there don't turn out to be some pretty good reason why the only man that they care anything about was not permitted to wipe them out, it seems to me that the Union men in Missouri will turn over to the rebels, and I don't know but they ought to. It grieves me to think of it. My praying spirit is all gone, and my hope nearly: this "hoping against hope" is wearing out, and won't last always! If it can be shown that Fremont has been grossly corrupt and dishonest in his dealings with the government, and willfully so, nobody will complain at his removal. But any charge of incompetency won't satisfy the people, for they have eyes as well as other folks. Neither will it satisfy the people that his movements cost a million more or less than might have been under more favorable circumstances. The administration have been too notoriously profuse in other quarters in expenditures to have that Jumbo go down. The question was not and is not, whether a permanent and honorable peace is going to cost the country a hundred million more or less, but the question is, can we have such a peace at all. Nobody pretends that we can without fighting for it; and everybody seems to agree that the shorter the war the cheaper. In the name of common sense, then, where is the economy of these "retrograde movements"? By the time Halleck gets his army all well drilled in his particular tactics, and the "fugitive slaves" all cleaned out of his "clines," McCulloch and Price will be in full possession of their old positions, and the thing will have to be all gone over again! It will take a new kind of logic to make the people see the economy of the affair! It will puzzle Halleck a little, I apprehend, at this season of the year to move a large army any faster or cheaper than Fremont did, with, as everybody admits, entirely inadequate means of transportation. Another thing—Fremont did that which will puzzle Halleck, unless he adopts a more earnest policy than his order about fugitive slaves fore-shadows, and that is to wipe the rebels all out of the state without fighting! Fremont never would have ordered the firing of a single gun, because he would not have had a chance to do so, but for the enemy he knew was close upon his heels in the rear! A knowledge of the peculiar character of the weapons this "enemy" was armed with, was the incentive that threw a "furlough" of his brave comrades into the saddle, and urged them forward forty miles in advance to seek out the flying foe, and establish before it was too late the quality of their courage, leaving as a memento for all time to come, a few headstones upon the plains of Springfield, "SACRED TO THE MEMORY" of a campaign they plainly saw was about to be arrested without the seal of blood! Noble, self-sacrificing men! The deed was valiantly done! And the memory of the deed will be ever precious in the hearts of their surviving comrades. Don't think because I am so fervent on this topic, that I condemn everything that the government is doing. It is not so. I see much, very much, that is cause of congratulation, and gives me great confidence in our ultimate success. But the sky kind of course all along in the case of Fremont has given me alarm—not for him, but for the cause in which he enlisted with what certainly seemed to be the full confidence and approval of the government and the people. Let us have a "court of inquiry," and let the people know what were and what are the "reasons" for this proceeding. There is another "great review" to day. It is preparatory to anything except winter quarters, its all right. The weather is superb.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30. Fort Monroe advises say 300 federal prisoners were sent from Richmond on Wednesday to Tusculum, Alabama. Advice from Eastern Virginia state that Gen. Lockwood was at Portageau on Thursday, preparing to start for Eastville, the capital of Northampton county, which he would make his headquarters. The post would be immediately opened to trade. The people were enthusiastically loyal. A Paris letter in the World says on good authority that a number of vessels which left Havre two or three months since with tea, coffee, blankets, &c., for the rebels, having the blockade would be broken, have returned without being able to dispose of their cargoes. A London letter in the Times mentions a rumor that a steam frigate would watch the James Adger on her departure, in consequence of the belief that her errand was to overhaul the West India mail packet and arrest Mason and Slidell. The chase was desisted when it became obvious that she had other business. A Quebec letter in the Times says that a council of war had been determined to prepare for emergencies by placing the frontier of Canada in a state of defence. There are rumors that it has been resolved upon to call out 10,000 volunteers, but nothing authentic. The bridge over the Louisville & Nashville railroad over Rolling Fork was washed away yesterday by a freshet. Passengers from southern points represent the almost universal reign of terror throughout the southern confederacy.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 29. A gentleman who left Springfield on Wednesday last, says that McCulloch's forces were marching for Arkansas, having passed Pond Spring at the latest accounts. Price's rebels were reported to be still moving northward. A gentleman who left Springfield on Wednesday last, says that McCulloch's forces were marching for Arkansas, having passed Pond Spring at the latest accounts. Price's rebels were reported to be still moving northward.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1. Special to Tribune.—No fear need be felt respecting the position of the executive on the seizure of Mason and Slidell. It will take, as the public will learn officially to-morrow, the same ground as that upon which the nation has settled, holding that Capt. Wilkes' only error was in not seizing the Trent also.

The clerk of the house received a letter from Mr. Ely, of New York, now prisoner at Richmond, desiring his name put on the list, as he should be here to occupy his seat this session. A Union spy who left here some three weeks ago for Richmond, arrived to-day. He left the latter place on Wednesday last. He brings important intelligence, which he immediately communicated to our government. He says the greatest excitement prevailed in Richmond and throughout the south, respecting the naval and military expeditions along the entire southern coast. The troops from the states most exposed have signified their determination to return home, and large numbers had already started. In Richmond, a few days before the left, such difficulty was experienced in quelling a rebellious spirit among several regiments from Georgia, South Carolina and Louisiana. They were restrained only by positive promises from Jeff. Davis and the secretary of war, that a sufficient number of troops should be dispatched from these states to protect, not only the states, but to drive the Yankees from southern soil. The Virginians, however, were indignant and were threatening divers things against their congress. There seemed to be, he says, a very general feeling among the southern people to abandon Virginia entirely and allow her to fall into the hands of the federal government. They regarded it as too expensive to keep an army on her soil. The rebel hope now is merely to keep our army from advancing into the interior from their coast landings.

Upon the renewed urgent application of Gen. D. Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, Secretary Seward, yesterday, ordered the release of his brother-in-law, Calhoun Bennett, and also ex-Senator Gwyn, from Port Lafayette.

The report of the secretary of the navy, after mentioning the capture of Messrs. Slidell and Mason, says that the prompt and decisive action of Capt. Wilkes on this occasion, merited and received the emphatic approval of this department, and if a too generous forbearance was exhibited by him in not capturing the vessel, which had these rebel emissaries on board, it may, in view of the special circumstances and of his patriotic motives, be excused; but it must by no means be permitted to constitute a precedent hereafter, for the treatment of any case of a similar infraction of national rights, by foreign vessels engaged in the commerce of the carrying trade.

Times' dispatch.—Jesse D. Bright, of Indiana, is here, and intends to take his seat in the senate to-morrow, notwithstanding his reasonable letter to his excellency Jeff. Davis, president of the confederate states, recommending that rebel functionaries be adopted an improved firm, to be employed against the armies of the Union.

Senator Powell, of Kentucky, also arrived this morning, and it is said, intends taking his seat. In the case of Breckenridge and Burnett, of Kentucky, their seats will probably be declared vacant, and it is thought by some that Senator Powell will be called upon for explanations.

Senator Polk, of Missouri, is in the city, and will take his seat.

In reference to the disloyal members, it is proposed by many members of congress to appoint a joint committee of investigation to ascertain what have been the acts of the suspected parties, and whenever the investigation shows overt acts of treason, the report will recommend the expulsion of the parties from their seats.

Mr. Vallandigham arrived to-day, and will probably take the assurance to take his seat to-morrow.

Senator Bayard is here, but it remains to be seen whether he will carry out his pledge to resign in case he found his disaffection to the Union cause was not sustained by the people of Delaware, now that the state has shown its loyalty to be so unquestionable.

It has been ascertained that, to-night, there are not sufficient members of either house in the city to constitute a quorum, but the deficiency will probably be made up by the trains arriving to-morrow morning.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.

A letter from Curacao, Nov. 29, to the Herald, says: The United States steamer Troquois arrived off this port from Curacao yesterday morning, with the intention of entering, but her commander was informed by the government authorities that his vessel could enter but would not be allowed to stay over forty-eight hours unless in case of distress. The commander's reply was that his vessel should not enter the harbor on any such conditions, and immediately bore away steering westward. Most probably this will prove an affair to

be investigated by the United States government.

Another valuable prize arrived at the Brooklyn navy yard, yesterday, which was captured, after three hours' chase, on the 25th ult, by the steamer Penguin, while hunting for Edisto Island, near Charleston, S. C. She proved to be the schooner Albion, from Nassau, N. H., with a cargo worth \$100,000, consisting of salt, oil, tin, fruit, and also arms, ammunition, saddles and cavalry equipments of considerable importance to the rebels just now.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.

SENATE.—The Vice President called the senate to order at noon. About 10 members were present.

On motion of Mr. Hall, 12 o'clock was fixed for daily sessions.

On motion of Grimes a message was ordered to be sent to the house that a quorum of the senate was present and was ready to proceed to business.

The senate concurred in the resolution of the house for the appointment of the joint committee to wait on the president, and appointed as the committee Messrs. Hale, Trumbull and Latham.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, gave notice that he would introduce a bill to-morrow to confiscate the property of rebels, and give freedom to persons in slave states.

Mr. Wilkinson, of Minnesota, gave notice of a bill to abolish the distinction between regular and volunteer forces.

An informal recess was then taken.

House.—Opened with prayer. The roll was then called, and forty-four answered to their names. Sargeant and Phelps of California, Hooper of Massachusetts, Wilcox of Iowa, Penhulse delegate from Utah, and Coddington, delegate from Nevada, were sworn in.

Mr. Dawes moved that Mr. Maynard of Tennessee be sworn in as a member from the 2d district of Tennessee.

After some discussion as to whether Mr. Maynard was elected before or after the attempted secession of Tennessee, Mr. M. was sworn in.

Mr. Watts, delegate from New Mexico, was sworn in.

Mr. Blair, of Virginia, successor to Carlisle, was also qualified.

Mr. Richardson moved that Mr. Segur be sworn.

Mr. Segur desired the case to be referred.

Mr. Richardson earnestly argued that Segur should not be sworn in. The house should not deny the people of Accomac and Northampton counties a proper representation, especially as they had laid down their arms which they had taken up against the federal government. All the forms of law had been complied with under the proclamation of the provisional government of Virginia.

Mr. Kellogg of Illinois argued that Mr. Segur should be admitted in accordance with the principles already settled at the last session.

Mr. Dawes desired no disrespect by wishing the question referred. He wanted the house to consider the subject in all its bearings. It should be ascertained whether this gentleman was elected by 1020 or 100 votes in a district where 10,000 may be.

He wanted a rule they could stand by in future. The subject was then referred to the committee on elections.

On motion of Mr. Fenton, it was resolved that a committee be appointed to join such as may be appointed by the senate, to wait on the President and inform him that a quorum of both houses has assembled and is ready to proceed to business.

Mr. Hickman presented the certificate of the provisional governor of North Carolina, dated at Hatteras, as to the election of Mr. Foster, which was referred to the committee on elections.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2. The supreme court assembled at noon—Chief Justice Taney, and associates Clifford, Grier, Wayne and Catron. No business was done and the court adjourned.

THE MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 2. Flour without decided change, sales 11,000 bushels, 5.30s to 4.50s super western, 5.50 to 5.70 common to medium extra western. Wheat market steady with fair export demand, sales 75,000 bushels, 1.20s to 1.25s choice spring, 1.28s miller's club, 1.30s to 1.35 winter red western.

THE SILVER VICTORY.—While our brave captains in the fleet, and colonels on shore, are winning victories and gaining laurels, the country resounds with their praises and celebrates them with noise of joy. The army, and especially the navy, deserves all praise; the former for what it is going to do in front of Washington, and the latter for what it has already accomplished. But, at the same time, there is a deep-seated feeling of gloom and depression, which gives all other feelings a department, whose good management all the others live and move, and have their being—whose triumphs constantly and more quietly win—not heralded by trumpet or drum, but whose great victories are instantly felt in every vein of trade and commerce and manufacture throughout the country. It is a department which has triumphed over the most powerful and ingenious combinations of the enemies of the country, and has actually won over to its support millions of men and men of the country, which are proverbially timid, selfish and uncertain.

We need hardly add, after this statement, that we refer to the treasury department, under the management of Mr. Secretary Chase. The history of the loans he has arranged—unequaled in amount and in importance by any previously accomplished in the country—furnishes the best commentary on his capacity, usefulness, talent and ability to serve the Union, in the best way, at the most opportune moment, and in the most effective manner, with the most indispensable means. The gratitude of the nation is already won by the management and care of its treasury.

THE ENGLISH CANIST EXPLAINS THE MEXICAN THEORY.—The convention in relation to the affairs of Mexico, which was signed at the foreign office on the 31st ult., contains provisions according to which the force of Great Britain, France and Spain will be employed to obtain redress for the wrongs which the subjects of these governments have suffered at the hands of the successive transitory authorities of Mexico.

It stipulates that the three powers will not seek any territorial or special advantage for themselves, nor use their influence in a way to interfere with the right of the people of Mexico to choose their own form of government.

It contains also an article providing for an invitation to the United States to accede to the convention on behalf of their own subjects.

It does not fix the number of ships or troops to be employed; still less does it stipulate for a march to Mexico to dictate the form of government to be there established.

The London Times predicts discord among the allies. It says:

If the intervention of the contracting powers is carried beyond a certain point a conflict of opinion may possibly arise. The mere demonstration will probably suffice to exert at least a promise of satisfaction and amendment from the chief who may chance to be in possession of power when the expedition arrives; but if it is attempted to establish a government for Mexico on a durable basis—and nothing less, perhaps, can insure the tranquility

of the country—it will be necessary to make choice between the two factions which have hitherto contended for superiority, and to throw all the weight of European patronage into one scale or the other.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

Affairs on the Continent of Europe.

The seeds of war are being sown abundantly and "rumors of war" are prevalent in Europe, though that continent is at present spared from the horrors of warfare. France and Switzerland have just been having "a question" which threatened to set the governments by the ears; the happily it appears to be subsiding. The dispute was about a little valley on the southern slope of Mount Jura, named Dappes. It is so insignificant a spot, says the London Times, that it would not fetch £500 in the London Auction Mart as an investment; and is equally unimportant for commercial or strategic purposes. But the little nook has been a disputed point since 1815, and its soil was, accordingly, neutralized, both parties being prohibited from occupying it with armies. It appears that some Swiss officer had fled thither to avoid arrest; the authorities sent after him, according to an alleged right to capture criminals; but the Swiss police found the valley occupied by French gendarmes, who interfered and prevented the arrest.

The general Napoleon, of course, pronounced his right in the premises to be incontrovertible, and deny that there was any design to occupy it permanently. But the annexation of Savoy has made those brave mountaineers unusually watchful as to the designs of their imperial neighbors. The latest intelligence is that the difficulty will be removed by negotiations.

The Austrian Emperor has at last thrown aside all pretensions of governing Hungary constitutionally, having delegated the administration of that state to a governor, whose authority will be only subordinate to the Austrian Emperor. The Hungarian nobles have been reorganized last spring after a long suspension, have been dissolved by an order from Vienna. The Obergespanns (county lieutenants) are also to be superseded by agents from the Austrian capital. Francis Joseph thus returns at once to the old system of governing, according to the despotic practice which prevailed from 1849 to the early part of 1861—a state of things that cannot last very much longer. Count Palffy has been appointed governor of Hungary.

The constitution of Poland is represented as being more watched than at any time since the suppression of the insurrection of 1831. The severity of the Russian officials increases; and frightful exactions are daily visited not only at Warsaw, but through all parts of the country. All public building, such as churches, schools, theatres, &c., are closed, and the cities present the appearance of so many cemeteries. Ecclesiastics of all ranks have been dragged in hundreds from their houses and thrown into prison, after being unmercifully beaten in many cases. Several members of the citizens' delegation, so useful lately in maintaining order, have also been incarcerated.

General Krasinski, governor of the province of Plock, lately ordered three of the best ladies in the capital town to be publicly whipped. Similar accounts come up from all the provinces of Poland; meanwhile, though troops continue to pour in from every quarter, the spirit of the people remains unbroken. This dogged passive resistance is evidently more annoying than an open revolt would be to the Muscovite tyrants.

Letters from Italy make frequent mention of the increased cost of living in most parts of Italy, caused in part by the defective crops of last summer, but principally by the greater abundance of money in circulation, and the more general prosperity which has dawned upon the country.

As to the first of these agencies, the crop of maize has suffered most, having been burned by the drought. The yield of rye and wheat, however, has been plentiful, and that of rice abundant. The vintage of Italy has been such as has not been known for ten years previously; and Italian wines now promise to take the place of those from Madeira, Portugal, France or Rhine-land, in foreign countries.

But the large loans made by Victor Emmanuel and spent upon the national army and navy, have completely changed the aspect of affairs as respects social life in Italy. Within a few years, house rents have more than doubled in Turin, Genoa, Florence, Milan, and all the other large cities of the north. Though new buildings are rising at an unprecedented rate, the demand for rooms is such as to greatly exceed the supply. In some of those places the prices charged for suites of rooms is nearly, if not altogether, as high as in the city of New York.

This would be a bad enough state of affairs for a nation so poor, but it is unfortunately for them wages have advanced at a corresponding rate. No person can any longer be found eager to be employed at half a franc per day, as was formerly the case. The commonest laborers receive one franc, and journeymen from one and a half to two or three francs daily.

The change has not been so marked in southern as in northern Italy on account of the distracted state of the former, and the more abject condition of its population. But in due time it will make itself felt even in the south, and the war, by the way, we observe that the project of a law for suppressing the monasteries has been signed by the king, throwing their inmates upon their own resources, henceforth, for the most part, instead of subsisting by idleness and beggary.

The cotton famine is beginning to bring out some startling statistics—as for example, the following from the London Morning Star:

"The cotton dearth is already beginning to produce deplorable results. The reports which reach us from the manufacturing districts are sadly suggestive of the sufferings of the artisans, yet they must probably be regarded only as a forerunner of a still more lamentable state of things to come. Already we have returns from 836 mills, employing in the aggregate, 172,257 hands. Of these only 54,393 are full work, 13,672 lose one day, 55,377 two days, and 98,832 three days in each week, and 8,063 are thrown into total idleness."

"These figures have a terrible significance. The life of the factory operative is at a hard struggle. To be cast entirely out of employment means, in most cases, after destitution, and short time inevitably entails privations varying in severity with the extent to which industry is suspended. Worse than all, the evil is rather to be aggravated than diminished as the winter advances, and the tolling masses will find not only their comforts but their command of common necessities lessened in proportion to the growing inclemency of the season renders the need for them more urgent. The prospect is a dismal one, but so far as this year is concerned, there is no help for it."

A sailor dropped out of the rigging of a ship—was some fifteen or twenty feet in the air, fell plump on the first lieutenant. "Wretch," said the officer, as he gathered himself up, "where did you come from?"

"And sure I came from the north of Ireland, your honor."

Mr. Harris "was never more so sober in the whole course of his life," but when his friend Jones asked him to take a chair, he said he would "wait till one came round."

INFORMATION AT RICHMOND.—TWO THIRTEEN SOLDIERS WERE KILLED.—A letter from H. Wagoner, from Camp Herman, Richmond, Va., to his father in Charleston, found in Port Walker, contains the following passage:

"There is a great want of system in everything they do here, and a constant uproar in the different regiments. We have in our neighborhood a battalion of cavalry, Col. Gregg's regiment, a Polish brigade, two Louisiana regiments, and some others whom I have not thought of inquiring about, who are in a state of constant insubordination. In fact they shoot two or three every week, to keep them quiet. Our men have nothing to do with them, and are kept from mingling with the common herd, and are therefore universally well thought of."

The letter ends with the following cautions postscript in pencil:

"You had better not mention about the insubordination to any one, for fear the Yankees might hear of it, and think we are, or our army is, going to grass. They'll find themselves mistaken. What makes them wild is their want of a fight."

It has been generally supposed that Capt. Wilkes acted on a sudden impulse in seizing the commissioners. Such was not the case.

He understood well what he was about, and had informed himself as far as he was able on international law before the capture. While in Havana he prepared the best authorities on the question he could find, and these, in addition to the works on international law which he previously had on board, confirmed him in the conviction that he would be thoroughly justified in the seizure. It was his original intention to seize the vessel as well as Slidell and Mason; but finding a large number of passengers on board, who would be greatly discommoded by such a procedure, he finally concluded to continue his journey. After capturing his prisoners, he steered the San Jacinto toward Port Royal, in hopes that he would be in time to take part in the fight at that place, but he was a little too late.

ARMY WINTER QUARTERS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—The soldiers up in Cheat Mountain have built a very respectable little mountain city in which to house this winter. When the disadvantages under which they had to live, are taken into consideration, it will appear that gigantic work has been performed. One brigade had not only except a few axes, one "sech" auger, one do, axe, one do, draw-knife; and with this meager supply, four thousand men had to work. The greater part of the lumber had to be brought from a distance of a half a mile, and that upon the backs of men. It is a novel as well as a pitiable sight, to see from twenty to twenty-five men staggering along beneath a huge load, and fairly dropping, when they arrive, from sheer exhaustion. The men are all substantial stone masons, and while the buildings are neatly roofed and "chinked and damped" thoroughly.

MARRIED.

In Janesville, Nov. 20th, by Rev. J. H. Jenne, Mr. CHARLES THIER and Miss SARAH H. THIER, both of Portage.

In Evansville, Nov. 19th, by Rev. E. B. Johnson, Mr. AARON T. BAKER, of the 18th regiment, and Miss JULIA M. SOUTHWICK, both of Evansville.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BIG LINE OF WORSTED GOODS. Just received at Smith & Bostwick's.

TO DENZERS.

THE Annual Meeting of the Rock County Agricultural Society will be held at the Court House, in the city of Janesville, on Tuesday, the 21st day of December, 1861, for the purpose of electing officers and determining upon the business of the year.

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TO DENZERS.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
May 1, 1880.
Cash on hand and in bank, \$23,638 11
Cash in bonds, \$100,000 00
Cash loaned on call, \$20,000 00
Total assets, \$143,638 11
Total liabilities, \$143,638 11
Total assets, \$143,638 11
Total liabilities, \$143,638 11
Total assets, \$143,638 11
Total liabilities, \$143,638 11

Guard Against Fall and Winter Fires
BY CHOICE INSURANCE WITH THE
AETNA
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Hartford, Conn.
Incorporated 1819—Charter Perpetual.
Cash Capital, \$1,000,000.
Absolute and Unimpaired.
Net Surplus of \$922,181 72.
and the prestige of 60 years' successful experience.
Upwards of \$12,000,000
of losses have been paid by the Aetna Insurance Company in the past forty years.
The value of reliable insurance will be apparent from the following:
LOSSES PAID BY THE AETNA
during the past five years:
In Ohio, \$131,250 00
In Wisconsin, \$10,957 00
In Kentucky, \$24,529 40
In Illinois, \$19,549 44
In Iowa, \$10,229 40
In Kansas, \$10,947 11
In Pennsylvania, \$1,755 82
In New York, \$1,915 10
In Mississippi, \$1,915 10
In Alabama, \$1,915 10
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The Daily Gazette

UBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,
BY
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
CASH IN HAND. CASH IN HAND.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Twelve lines of matter, or its equivalent in space,
constitute a square.

1 Square 1 day,	1 75
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Advertisements not accompanied with directions will be inserted until further notice, and no charge made for ordinary advertisements, 50 per cent advance on ordinary rates.

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THE FARMERS' TESTIMONIAL

THE PEOPLE'S CERTIFICATE.

WE the undersigned, citizens of Rock county, do

certify that we have purchased bonds (of our

own manufacture) from

Messrs. Hemming & Thomas

at various times, and have worn them constantly for the

length of time hereunto stated:

Name.	Residence.	Out.	Time Worn.
James Wright,	Porter,	\$4 75	12 months.
Henry Wright,	Fulton,	4 00	2 years.
Michael Mice,	Rock,	4 00	12 months.
J. F. Antisell,	Rock,	5 00	14 "
Robert C. Copple,	Janesville,	5 00	12 "
John Wilson,	Fulton,	6 00	12 "
S. H. Doolittle,	Janesville,	6 00	16 "
John C. Hall,	Center,	4 50	12 "
S. B. Cushman,	Janesville,	8 00	13 "
Edward Little,	Janesville,	4 00	15 "
John Tracy,	Center,	4 00	14 "
John Henry,	Joliettown,	5 00	18 "
David Griffiths,	Janesville,	5 00	15 "
I. A. J. Bennett,	Rock,	6 00	17 "
L. E. Kegan,	Porter,	5 00	19 "
La. Sargent,	Center,	4 75	12 "
James C. Crook,	Janesville,	5 00	17 "
John Devlin,	Plymouth,	4 00	12 "
Charles Pappas,	Center,	4 00	12 "
James H. Spinks,	Center,	4 00	12 "
E. M. Maud,	Walworth Co.,	3 75	12 "
Thos. H. Hanson,	Janesville,	6 00	16 "
Hiram Baker,	Janesville,	6 00	16 "
Samuel Stevens,	Fulton,	4 50	24 "
John Green,	Fulton,	4 50	24 "
J. B. Cagle,	Janesville,	5 00	12 "
Wm. Hansen,	Center,	5 00	12 "
James Carter,	Rock,	5 00	12 "
Geo. P. Kierke,	Rock,	5 00	12 "
Jon W. Jurgens,	La. Prairie,	6 00	18 "
Wm. J. Jurgens,	Janesville,	5 00	24 "
N. Gray,	Janesville,	5 00	14 "
O. Palmer,	Janesville,	6 00	24 "
Alexander Paul,	Fulton,	6 00	24 "
David Crow,	Janesville,	3 75	12 "
J. W. D. Parker,	Janesville,	5 50	11 "

good for another witness.

We are prepared to make any quantity of "the same

sort," and invite a trial by others than those who cer-

tify to the quality of our goods.

A General Stock of every article of

BOOTS AND SHOES

kept constantly on hand. HEMMING & THOMAS,

Janesville, Oct. 15th, 1861.

W. H. TALLMAN, H. W. COLLINS

EMPIRE DRUG STORE,

ESTABLISHED IN 1845.

TALLMAN & COLLINS,

HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.,

PROPRIETORS.

HOLDEN, KEMP & CO., 1845.

TALLMAN & COLLINS, 1857.

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Glass, Dry

Fruits, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Physicians

Glass Ware, Wines and Liquors for Med-

ical purposes. Great West-

ern Goods for Family

Medicines.

All orders for goods promptly attended to and re-
sponded to.

TALLMAN & COLLINS.

NEW YORK CASH STORE.

M. C. Smith, Wholesale and Retail dealer in Dry Goods,

Crochets, Sewing Machines, Boots and Shoes, Hats and

Caps, Bonnets, Dressing Gowns, and every kind of

Merchandise at the very lowest cash prices.

24

BENNETT, CASSIDAY & GIBBS,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Office in Lappin's

block, Janesville, Wis., will furnish Abstracts of Title

and Loan Money.

24

G. T. COLE,

Teacher of Singing, Organ, Melodion, Harmony and

Temperance. Bases. Appointments made at Mr. Cole's

residence, 101 Main street, Janesville, Wis.

24

W. ROBINSON.

Architect. Designs and plans for both public and private

buildings, together with detail drawings, specifications,

and estimates, and all other services pertaining to the

business of architecture. Office in Lappin's block.

24

SLOAT'S SEWING MACHINES,

For sale by the manufacturer, at the lowest prices.

24

FAIRBANKS

STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL KINDS.



Capt. Wilkes Sustained.

We are well pleased to learn that on examination in the case of the arrest of Mason and Slidell, by our government, it is ascertained that international law and precedents entirely sustain Capt. Wilkes in what he has done. It appears that he would have been just as fully justified if he had captured the Trent and brought her along. The act was, however, somewhat unpredetermined on his part, and he had not time to fully post himself on the rights of belligerents. Great Britain having taken great care to insist that both parties in the rebellion are belligerents, cannot now deny the rights of belligerents to us; one of which consists in capturing an otherwise neutral ship and making prisoners of its inmates if found carrying dispatches belonging to the opposite belligerent party. It is just here where John Bull "put his foot in."

The Way It Looks.

As our Washington correspondent says, if Gen. Fremont is not found to be wilfully corrupt, in his management of the western department, the people will render a verdict of not guilty on the charges of extravagance and incompetency. Very little economy has been used anywhere, even at those points where it could be practiced, as at Washington; and those making charges should, themselves, show a clear record. As to incompetency, nothing in the whole course of the war betrays a greater want of military knowledge and sense than the affair at Ball's Bluff. This took place right under the eye and direction of the general-in-chief, and of the best, as is supposed, and most experienced of our military chiefs. It will be useless for the central authority to overhaul Fremont for incompetency, as this disgraceful affair can never be excelled in the huge bulk-headedness of its inception and execution.

Forward towards Nashville.

It is evident that the war is to be transferred from the east to the west. Immense numbers of federal troops are moving towards Louisville. The army in Western Virginia, except a few to hold the country during the winter, is on its way to Kentucky by steamboats and railroads. The troops withdrawn from Missouri are going to Cairo, and from thence to Louisville, with the new regiments from Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota, are all concentrating towards that point. Before many days we may expect to hear stirring news from Kentucky; probably the line of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, will be the theatre of the grand movement, and it will wind up by taking the new capital of Jeff. Davis' kingdom.

Great Impudence.

It is said that Bright, Powell and Vallandigham are at Washington, and intend to take their seats in congress, notwithstanding their open-spoken words, which gave comfort if not aid to the rebels in arms. If editors of newspapers and private individuals can be sent to Fort Lafayette, for what they say, why not these open-mouthed traitors? We hope congress will do something more than expel these men. If congress has not the power to punish them, let the military authority take hold of them, as well as traitors of a lesser note. It will not do to show partiality in these cases. The more influential the traitor, the greater and more certain the punishment should be the rule.

Jeff. Davis to Southern Property-Holders.

The Independent money-writer says: "A northern gentleman of great wealth, well known to us, went to Mr. Jeff. Davis, the president of the southern confederacy, and said: 'Mr. Davis, you and I are old friends. I am a quiet man; I do not wish to be involved in these national troubles, and shall go to Europe. You know I have a good deal of property at the south, and I appeal to you to permit it to remain untouched.' 'Sir,' replied Mr. Davis, 'it is true we are old friends, and I value your friendship; but I assure you that every dollar of your property on which we can lay our hands shall, as the property of a northern man, be confiscated to the uses of the state! There are about eight hundred millions belonging to northern men within our reach, and we shall treat it all in the same way! We do not pretend to give the exact words of the conversation, but this was its purport.'"

While the rebels are making the most of everything in their power, and confiscating the property of every Unionist, our government is treating the rebels so tenderly as to offer a premium for every man in the seceded states to cast his lot with the rebellion. A Unionist receives no more protection from federal authority than a secessionist; while the confederates discriminate in a telling way between their friends and foes. The place of safety, therefore, is in the ranks of secession. Who can wonder that Union men in the south are scarce as hen's teeth, when crime brings no penalties, and loyalty receives no more favor than rebellion?

If you give a jest, take one.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26th, 1861.

I'm going to stop finding fault pretty soon, but the more I think of the ungenerous treatment of General Fremont, the madder I get. I have just read a dispatch that Price and McCulloch have turned round and are raising "Old Nick" in Southern Missouri. Now, if there don't turn out to be some pretty good reason why the only man that they care anything about was not permitted to wipe them out, it seems to me that the Union men in Missouri will turn over to the rebels, and I don't know but they ought to. It grieves me to think of it. My praying spirit is all gone, and my hope nearly; this "hoping against hope" is wearing out, and won't last always! If it can be shown that Fremont has been grossly corrupt and dishonest in his dealings with the government, and willfully so, nobody will complain at his removal. But any charge of incompetency won't satisfy the people, for they have eyes as well as other folks. Neither will it satisfy the people that his movements cost a million more or less than might have been under more favorable circumstances. The administration have been too notoriously profuse in other quarters in expenditures to have that hump go down. The question was not and is not, whether a permanent and honorable peace is going to cost the country a hundred million more or less, but the question is, can we have such a peace at all. Nobody pretends that we can without fighting for it; and everybody seems to agree that the shorter the war the cheaper. In the name of common sense, then, where is the economy of these retrograde movements? By the time Halleck gets his army all well drilled in his particular tactics, and the "fugitive slaves" all cleaned out of his "lines," McCulloch and Price will be in full possession of their old positions, and the thing will have to be all gone over again! It will take a new kind of logic to make the people see the economy of the affair! It will puzzle Halleck a little, I apprehend, at this season of the year to move a large army any faster or cheaper than Fremont did, with, as everybody admits, entirely inadequate means of transportation. Another thing—Fremont did that which will puzzle Halleck, unless he adopts a more earnest policy than his order about fugitive slaves—shadowed, and that is to scare the rebels all out of the state without fighting! Fremont never would have ordered the firing of a single gun, because he would not have had a chance to do so, but for the enemy he knew was close upon his heels in the rear! A knowledge of the peculiar character of the weapons this "enemy" was armed with, was the incentive that threw a "furling hope" of his brave comrades into the saddle, and urged them forward forty miles in advance to seek out the flying foe, and establish before it was too late the quality of their courage, leaving as a memento for all time to come, a few headstones upon the plains of Springfield, "SACRED TO THE MEMORY" of a campaign they plainly saw was about to be arrested without the seal of blood! Noble, self-sacrificing men! The deed was valiantly done! And the memory of the dead will be ever precious in the hearts of their surviving comrades. Don't think because I am so fervent on this topic, that I condemn everything that the government is doing. It is not so. I see much, very much, that is cause of congratulation, and gives me great confidence in our ultimate success. But the sky kind of course all along in the case of Fremont has given me alarm—not for him, but for the cause in which he enlisted with what certainly seemed to be the full confidence and approval of the government and the people. Let us have a "court of inquiry," and let the people know what were and what are the "reasons" for this proceeding. There is another "great review" to-day. If it is preparatory to anything except winter quarters, it's all right. The weather is superb.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Office Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.

Fort Monroe advises say 300 federal prisoners were sent from Richmond on Wednesday to Tusculum, Alabama.

Advices from Eastern Virginia state that Gen. Lee was at Port George on Thursday, preparing to start for Eastville, the capital of Northampton county, which he would make his headquarters. The post would be immediately opened to trade. The people were enthusiastically loyal.

A Paris letter in the World says on good authority that a number of vessels which left Havre two or three months since with tea, coffee, blankets, &c., for the rebel states, hoping the blockade would be broken, have returned without being able to dispose of their cargoes.

A London letter in the Times mentions a rumor that a steam frigate would watch the James Adger on her departure, in consequence of the belief that her errand was to overhaul the West India mail packet and arrest Mason and Slidell. The chase was desisted when it became obvious that she had other business.

A Quebec letter in the Times says that a council of war it had been determined to prepare for emergencies by placing the frontier of Canada in a state of defence. There are rumors that it has been resolved upon to call out 10,000 volunteers, but nothing authentic.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 30.

The bridge over the Louisville & Nashville railroad over Rolling Fork was washed away yesterday by a freshet.

Passengers from southern points represent the almost universal reign of terror throughout the southern confederacy.

KOLLA, Nov. 29.

A gentleman who left Springfield on Wednesday last, says that McCulloch's forces were marching for Arkansas, having passed Pond Spring at the latest account.

Price's rebels were reported to be still moving northward.

To-Day's Report.

Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.

MORNING DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.

Special to Tribune.—No fear need be felt respecting the position of the executive on the seizure of Mason and Slidell. It will take, as the public will learn officially to-morrow, the same ground as that upon which the nation has settled, holding that Capt. Wilkes' only error was in not seizing the Trent also.

The clerk of the house received a letter from Mr. Ely, of New York, now prisoner at Richmond, desiring his name put on the list, as he should be here to occupy his seat this session.

A Union spy who left here some three weeks ago for Richmond, arrived to-day. He left the latter place on Wednesday last. He brings important intelligence, which he immediately communicated to our government. He says the greatest excitement prevailed in Richmond and throughout the south, respecting the naval and military expeditions along the entire southern coast. The troops from the states, now exposed have signified their determination to return home, and a large number have been left in quelling a rebellious spirit among several regiments from Georgia, South Carolina and Louisiana. They were restrained only by positive promises from Jeff. Davis and the secretary of war, that a sufficient number of troops should be detached from these states to protect, not only the states, but to drive the Yankees from southern soil. The Virginians, however, were indignant and were threatening divers things against their congress.

There seemed to be, he says, a very general feeling among the southern people to abandon Virginia entirely, and allow her to fall into the hands of the federal government. They regarded it as too expensive to keep an army on the soil. The rebel hope now is merely to keep our army from advancing into the interior from their coast landings.

Upon the renewed urgent application of Geo. D. Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, Secretary Seward, yesterday, ordered the release of his brother-in-law, Calhoun Benjamin, and also ex-Senator Gwin, from Fort Lafayette.

The report of the secretary of the navy, after mentioning the capture of Messrs. Slidell and Mason, says that the prompt and decisive action of Capt. Wilkes on this occasion, merited and received the emphatic approval of this department, and if a too generous forbearance was exhibited by him in not capturing the vessel, which had three rebel emissaries on board, it may, in view of the special circumstances, be instantly pardoned. He is permitted to constitute a precedent hereafter, for the treatment of obligations, by foreign vessels engaged in the commerce of the carrying trade.

Times' dispatch.—Jesse D. Bright, of Indiana, is here, and intends to take his seat in the senate to-morrow, notwithstanding his treasonable letter to his excellency Jeff. Davis, president of the confederate states, recommending that rebel functionaries the adoption of an improved fire arm, to be employed against the armies of the Union.

Senator Powell, of Kentucky, also arrived this morning, and it is said, intends taking his seat. In the case of Breckenridge and Burnett, of Kentucky, their seats will probably be declared vacant, and if it thought by some that Senator Powell will be called upon for explanation, he is in the city, and will take his seat.

In reference to the disloyal members, it is proposed by many members of congress to appoint a joint committee of investigation to ascertain what have been the acts of the suspected parties, and whenever the investigation shows overt acts of treason, the report will recommend the expulsion of the parties from their seats.

Mr. Vallandigham arrived to-day, and will probably have the assurance to take his seat to-morrow.

Senator Bayard is here, but it remains to be seen whether he will carry out his pledges to resign in case he found his disaffection to the Union cause was not sustained by the people of Delaware, now that the state has shown its loyalty to be so unquestionable.

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It has been ascertained that, to-night, there are not sufficient members of either house in the city to constitute a quorum, and the deficiency will probably be made up by the trains arriving to-morrow morning.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.

A letter from Caracas, Nov. 9th, to the Herald, says: The United States war steamer Iroquois arrived off this port from Laguayra yesterday morning, with the intention of entering, but her commander was informed by the government authorities that his vessel could enter but would not be allowed to stay over forty-eight hours unless in case of distress. The commander's reply was that his vessel should not enter the harbor on any such conditions, and immediately bore away steering westward. Most probably this will prove an affair to be investigated by the United States government.

Another valuable prize arrived at the Brooklyn navy yard, yesterday, which was captured, after three hours' chase, on the 25th ult., by the steamer Penguin, while heading for Edisto Island, near Charleston, S. C. She proved to be the schooner Albion, from Nassau, N. H., with a cargo worth \$100,000, consisting of salt, oil, tin, fruit, and also arms, ammunition, saddles and cavalry equipments of considerable importance to the rebels just now.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.

SENATE.—The Vice President called the senate to order at noon. About 40 members were present.

On motion of Mr. Hall, 12 o'clock was fixed for daily sessions.

On motion of Grimes a message was ordered to be sent to the house that a quorum of the senate was present and was ready to proceed to business.

The senate concurred in the resolution of the house for the appointment of the joint committee to wait on the president, and appointed as the committee Messrs. Hale, Trumbull and Latham.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, gave notice that he would introduce a bill to-morrow to confiscate the property of rebels, and give freedom to persons in slave states.

Mr. Wilkinson, of Minnesota, gave notice of a bill to abolish the distinction between regular and volunteer forces.

An informal recess was then taken. The roll was called, and forty-four answered to their names. Sargant and Phelps of California, Hooper of Massachusetts, Wibone of Iowa, Bemis of delegate from Utah, and Cradlebaugh, delegate from Nevada, were sworn in.

Mr. Dawes moved that Mr. Maynard of Tennessee be sworn in as a member from the 2d district of Tennessee.

After some discussion as to whether Mr. Maynard was elected before or after the attempted secession of Tennessee, Mr. M. was sworn in.

Mr. Blair, of Virginia, successor to Carlisle, was also qualified.

Mr. Richardson moved that Mr. Segur be sworn.

Mr. Dawes desired the case to be referred. Mr. Richardson earnestly argued that Segur should be sworn in. The house should not deny the people of Accomac and Northampton counties a proper representation, especially as they had laid down their arms which they had taken up against the federal government. All the forms of law had been complied with under the proclamation of the provisional government of Virginia.

Mr. Kellogg of Illinois argued that Mr. Segur should be admitted in accordance with the principles already settled at the last session.

Mr. Dawes desired no disrespect by wishing the question referred. He wanted the house to consider the subject in all its bearings. It should be ascertained whether this gentleman was elected by 1020 or 100 votes in a district where 10,000 may be—He wanted a rule that could stand by in future. The subject was then referred to the committee on elections.

On motion of Mr. Fenton, it was resolved that a committee be appointed to join such as may be appointed by the senate, to wait on the President and inform him that a quorum of both houses has assembled and is ready to proceed to business.

Mr. Hickman presented the certificate of the provisional governor of North Carolina, dated at Hatteras, as to the election of Mr. Foster, which was referred to the committee on elections.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.

The supreme court assembled at noon—present Chief Justice Taney, and associates Clifford, Grier, Wayne and Catron. No business was done and the court adjourned.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.

Flour without decided change, sales 11,000 bbls. 5.30a5.40 super western, 5.50 a5.70 common to medium extra western. Wheat market steady with fair export demand, sales 75,000 bushels, 1.01a1.21 choice spring, 1.25a1.28 middle club, 1.30 a1.35 winter red western.

THE SILENT VICTORY.—While our brave captains in the fleet, and colonels on shore, are winning victories and gaining laurels, the country resounds with their praises and celebrates them with noise of joy. The army, and especially the navy, deserves all praise; the former for what it is going to do in front of Washington, and the latter for what it has already accomplished. But, mean time, there is another department which gives all others the means—a department in whose good management all others live and move, and have their being—whose triumphs constantly and more quietly win—not heralded by trumpet or drum, but whose great victories are instantaneously felt in every part of trade and commerce and manufacture throughout the country. It is a department which has triumphed over the most powerful and ingenious combinations of the enemies of the country, and has actually won over to its support those institutions and men of the community which are proverbially timid, selfish and uncertain.

We need hardly add, after this statement, that we refer to the treasury department, under the management of Mr. Secretary Chase. The history of the loans he has arranged—unequalled in amount and in importance by any previously accomplished in the country—furnishes the best commentary on his capacity, usefulness, talent and ability to serve the Union, in the best and most effective manner, with the most indispensable means. The gratitude of the nation is already won by the management and care of its treasury.

THE ENGLISH CABINET EXPLAINS THE MEXICAN TREATY.—The convention in relation to the affairs of Mexico, which was signed at the foreign office on the 31st ult., contains provisions according to which the forces of Great Britain, France and Spain will be employed to obtain redress for the wrongs which the subjects of these governments have suffered at the hands of the successive transitory authorities of Mexico.

It stipulates that the three powers will not seek any territorial or special advantages for themselves, nor use their influence in a way to interfere with the right of the people of Mexico to choose their own form of government.

of the country—it will be necessary to make choice between the two factions which have hitherto contended for superiority, and to throw all the weight of European patronage into one scale or the other.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

Affairs on the Continent of Europe.

The seeds of war are being sown abundantly and "rumors of war" are prevalent in Europe, though that continent is at present spared from the horrors of warfare.—France and Switzerland have just been baying "a question" which threatened to set half the governments by the ears; the dispute was about a little valley on the southern slope of Mount Jura, named Dappes. It is so insignificant a spot, says the London Times, that it would not fetch 2500 in the London Auction Mart as an investment; and is equally unimportant for commercial or strategic purposes. But the little nook has been a disputed point since 1815, and its soil was, accordingly, neutralized, both parties being prohibited from occupying it with arms. It appears that some Swiss officer had fled thither to avoid arrest; the authorities sent after him, according to an alleged right to capture criminals; but the Swiss police found the valley occupied by French gendarmes, who interfered and prevented the arrest. The organs of Napoleon, of course, pronounce their right in the premises to be incontestable, and deny that there was any design to occupy it permanently. But the annexation of Savoy has made those brave mountaineers unusually watchful to the designs of their imperial neighbors. The last intelligence is that the difficulty will be removed by negotiations.

The Austrian Emperor has at last thrown aside all pretensions of governing Hungary constitutionally, having delegated the administration of that state to a governor, whose authority will be only subordinate to the Anlic Chancery. The county assembly, which were reorganized last spring after a long suspension, have been dissolved by an order from Vienna. The Obergespanes (county lieutenants) are also to be superseded by agents from the Austrian capital. Francis Joseph thus returns at once to the old system of governing, according to the despotic practice which prevailed from 1849 to the early part of 1850—a state of things that cannot last very much longer. Count Palffy has been appointed governor of Hungary.

The condition of Poland is represented as being more wretched than at any time since the suppression of the insurrection of 1831. The severity of the Russian officials increase; and frightful excesses are daily witnessed not only at Warsaw, but through all parts of the country. All public buildings, such as churches, schools, theatres, &c., are closed, and the cities present the appearance of so many cemeteries. Ecclesiastics of all ranks have been dragged in hundreds from their houses and thrown in prison, after being unmercifully beaten in many cases. Several members of the citizens' delegation, so useful lately in maintaining order, have also been incarcerated. General Kornow, governor of the province of Ploz, lately in the capital town of the best bodies in the capital town to be publicly whipped. Similar accounts come up from all the provinces of Poland; meanwhile, though troops continue to pour in from every quarter, the spirit of the people remains unbroken. This dogged passive resistance is evidently more annoying than an open revolt would be to the Muscovite tyrants.

Letters from Italy make frequent mention of the increased cost of living in most parts of Italy, caused in part by the defective crops of last summer, but principally by the greater abundance of money in circulation, and the more general prosperity which has dawned upon that peninsula. As to the first of these agencies, the crop of maize has suffered most, having been burned by the drought. The yield of rye and wheat, however, has been plentiful, and that of rice abundant. The vintage of Italy has been such as has not been known for ten years previously; and Italian wines now promise to take the place of those from Madeira, Portugal, France or Rhine-land in foreign markets.

But the large loans made by Victor Emanuel, and spent upon the national armament or public works, have completely changed the aspect of affairs as respects social life in Italy. Within a few years, house rents have more than doubled in Torino, Genoa, Florence, Milan, and all the other large cities of the north. Though new buildings are rising at an unprecedented rate, the demand for rooms is such as to greatly exceed the supply. In some of those places the prices charged for suites of rooms is nearly, if not altogether, as high as in the city of New York.

This would be a bad enough state of affairs for mechanics and laborers; but unfortunately for them wages have advanced at a corresponding rate. No person can any longer be found eager to be employed at half a crown per day, as was formerly the case. The commonest laborers receive one franc, and journeymen from one and a half to two or three francs daily.

The change has not been so marked in southern as in northern Italy on account of the distracted state of the former, and the more abject condition of its population. But in due time it will make itself felt even in Naples and Calabria. By the way, we observe that the project of a law for suppressing the monasteries has been signed by the king, throwing their inmates upon their own resources; henceforth, for the most part, instead of subsisting by idleness and beggary.

The cotton famine is beginning to bring out some startling statistics—as for example, the following from the London Morning Star: "The cotton dearth is already beginning to produce deplorable results. The reports which reach us from the manufacturing districts are sadly suggestive of the sufferings of the artisans, yet they must probably be regarded only as a foretaste of a still more lamentable state of things to come. Already we have returns from 226 mills, employing in the aggregate, 172,257 hands. Of these only 54,393 are full work, 15,672 lose one day, 55,377 two days, and 98,832 three days or more each week, and 8,063 are thrown into total idleness.

"These figures have a terrible significance. The life of the factory operative is at best a hard struggle. To be cast entirely out of employment means, in most cases, utter destitution, and short time inevitably entails privations varying in severity with the extent to which industry is suspended. Worse than all, the evil is rather to be aggravated than diminished as the winter advances, and the toiling masses will find not only their comforts but their command of common necessities lessened in proportion as the growing inclemency of the season renders the need for them more urgent. The prospect is a dismal one, but so far as this year is concerned, there is no help for it."

A sailor dropped out of the rigging of a ship-of-war some fifteen or twenty feet, and fell plump on the first lieutenant.—"Wretch," said the officer, as he gathered himself up, "where did you come from?" "And sure I came from the north of Ireland, your honor."

Mr. Harris "was never so sober in the whole course of his life," but when his friend Jones asked him to take a chair, he said he would "wait till one came round."

INSUBORDINATION AT RICHMOND.—TWO OR THREE SOLDIERS SHOT WEEKLY.—A letter from H. Wagnener, from Camp Hartman, Richmond, Va., to his father in Charleston, found in Fort Walker, contains the following passage: "There is a great want of system in everything they do here, and a constant uproar in the different regiments. We have in our neighborhood a battalion of cavalry, Col. Greig's regiment, a Polish brigade, two Louisiana regiments, and some others whom I have not thought of inquiring about, who are in a state of constant insubordination. In fact they shoot two or three every week, to keep them quiet. Our men have nothing to do with them, and are kept from mingling with the common herd, and are therefore universally well thought of."

The letter ends with the following cautious postscript in pencil: "You had better not mention about the insubordination to any one, for fear the Yankees might hear of it, and think we are, or our army is, going to grass. They'll find themselves mistaken. What makes them wild is their want of a fight."

It has been generally supposed that Capt. Wilkes acted on a sudden impulse in seizing the commissioners. Smith was not the case. He understood well what he was about, and had informed himself as far as he was able on international law before the capture. While in Havana he procured the best authorities on the question to work on international law which he previously had on board, confirmed him in the conviction that his course would be thoroughly justified in the seizure. It was his original intention to seize the vessel as well as Slidell and Mason; but finding a large number of passengers on board, who would be greatly discommodated by such a procedure, he finally concluded to continue her journey. After capturing his prisoners, he steered the San Jacinto toward Port Royal, in hopes that he would be in time to take a hand in the fight at that place, but he was a little too late.

ARMY WINTER QUARTERS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—The soldiers up in Cheat Mountain have built a very respectable little mountain city in which to house this winter. When the disadvantages under which the men had to labor, are taken into consideration, it will appear that a gigantic work has been performed. One brigade had no tools except a few axes, one "secesh" sapper, one do. adz, one do. draw-knife; and with this meager supply, four thousand men had to work. The greater part of the lumber had to be brought from a distance of a half a mile, and that upon a path of men. It is a novel and a pitiable sight, to see a company of twenty-five men staggering along beneath a huge load, and fairly dropping when they arrive, from sheer exhaustion. The chimneys are all substantial stone structures, while the buildings are nearly round and "chanked and dandled" thoroughly.

MARRIED.

In Janesville, Nov. 29th, by Rev. J. H. Jones, Mr. CHARLES THIER and Miss SARAH H. THIER, both of Janesville.

In Janesville, Nov. 19th, by Rev. E. Robinson, Mr. AARON T. BAKER, of the 13th regiment band, and Miss JULIA M. SOUTHWICK, both of Janesville.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BIG LINE OF WORSTED GOODS.

